



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

v. *Oregon* (208 U. S. 412). Certainly the Eleventh Amendment did not "deny to the courts of the United States any jurisdiction whatever in any case in which an American Commonwealth is made a defendant" (p. 114). Nor did the United States Supreme Court, in *Lochner v. New York* (198 U. S. 45), sustain a law of New York State establishing a ten-hour day and sixty-hour week for bakers (p. 209, note).

LEONARD P. FOX.

Princeton University.

VEBLEN, THORSTEIN. *The Nature of Peace*. Pp. xiii, 367. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.

With each of Mr. Veblen's books there comes the gratifying certainty that every problem which he treats will be approached from a new viewpoint and that even the most hackneyed questions will acquire new interest when subjected to his searching analysis. In this work he has given an illuminating critique of the part played by the state in peace and in war. The conclusion reached by the author is that the state is an organization growing out of warlike operations, and that while it is an instrument adapted to the making of peace, it is not adapted to perpetuating it.

Probably no more scathing arraignment of the doctrine of balance of power has ever been made than that contained in this book. He shows how this doctrine has disregarded real national interests, subordinating them to a desire for power and domination, and that in the desire to secure power the welfare of the mass of the people has been completely lost sight of.

The book contains an excellent analysis of the effect of industrial life on the militant and aggressive tendencies in national organization. The author evidently believes that through such industrial development, the pacific tendencies of the masses of the people, and the spirit of solidarity of the working classes, will be so strengthened that political leaders can no longer arraign nation against nation.

Probably the most important conclusion reached by the author is that we cannot hope for anything approaching a durable peace until "the present pecuniary law and order, with all its incidents of ownership and investment," is completely changed.

L. S. R.

VON SCHIERBRAND, WOLF. *Austria-Hungary: the Polyglot Empire*. Pp. vii, 352. Price, \$3.00. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, 1917.

Dr. von Schierbrand was in Austria from 1912 to 1916, thus having ample time to see the Dual Monarchy both at peace and at war. While disclaiming the production of another "war book," the author nevertheless and necessarily touches upon war topics, especially near the end where he discussed refuge camps, visits to war prisoners, the future of Austria-Hungary, and so forth. For the most part, however, the work is a description and interpretation of the forces at work in this many-sided country. The historical background is given in the opening chapters, showing how the "polyglot empire" came to be; the racial question, with its disrupting tendencies, is adequately presented; the political and social

life of the country outlined. Of special interest at the present time is the chapter on economic troubles and their remedy. The generally undeveloped condition of agriculture and the prevailing inefficiency of industrial life as described by the author is in strong contrast with the conditions prevailing in Germany. In fact, we are told that, with a few notable exceptions, German initiative, German managers, German methods, and, to a large degree, German capital, are principally responsible for what modern economic progress Austria-Hungary has made. As for the future, the author concludes that Austria-Hungary must come, in increasing measure, under the sway of Germany, in political as well as in economic life, unless liberal forces win out, and the many nationalities in the polyglot empire be given their freedom to work out their own life by the establishment of something analogous to a "United States of Austria-Hungary."

G. B. R.